



Vol. LI.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, JUNE 4, 1886.

No. 23.

## Middlebury Register.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE REGISTER CO.,  
MILL STREET,  
MIDDLEBURY, - - VERMONT.

Entered at the Middlebury Post Office as Second  
Class Matter.

E. H. THORP, Editor and Manager.

### TERMS

One Year.	\$1.50
Six Months.	.75
Four Months.	.50
Three Months.	.40

Advertising Rates on application.

After this date papers will not be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for unless notice is given at the time of subscription or before the subscription expires. Unless such notice is given the paper will be continued to responsible persons till they request its discontinuance and pay up all arrears due. This seems the best plan, and will be adhered to in the conduct of this paper hereafter.

Join PRINTING of every variety at the lowest prices consistent with good work and quality of stock.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1886.

**REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.** The Republican convention of the state of Vermont is requested to meet in convention by their delegates at the Rink, in Montpelier, Wednesday, June 16, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer, secretary of State and other officers of accounts, to be supported at next September election; also to elect a state committee.

The delegates will be chosen at primary meetings called by Republican committees in each town and city of the state.

In order to form a convention the state committee are constituted a committee on credentials. Delegates will provide themselves with proper credentials, signed by the secretary of the convention electing them. Upon their arrival in Montpelier, they will report to the state committee, and will convene at the Pavilion Hotel the previous evening and on the morning of the convention.

The basis of the convention will be one delegate for each town and city, and one for every other incorporated town and rural fraction of more than five hundred for the Republican candidate for governor in 1884.

The usual courtesy of choosing one way will be extended by the several entrants in the State.

GEORGE W. GRASHEY,  
JAMES K. BATCHELDER,  
W. C. BROWN,  
WARREN GIBBS,  
CHARLES E. BENTON,  
OLIN MERRILL,  
E. R. GOODSELL,  
CARROLL,  
J. W. L. GEORGE,  
FRED W. BALDWIN,  
H. C. TUTTE,  
GEORGE NICHOLS,  
JULIAS J. ESTEY,  
WILLIAM E. JOHNSON,  
St. Albans, May 21, 1886.

The apportionment is as follows:

ADISON COUNTY..... 3 New Haven..... 1  
Bristol..... 4 Brattleboro..... 10  
Cornwall..... 4 Ripton..... 2  
Ferrisburgh..... 3 Salisbury..... 1  
Goshen..... 2 Shoreham..... 1  
Granville..... 2 Starkshire..... 1  
Hancock..... 1  
Leicester..... 2 Waltham..... 2  
Lincoln..... 4 Weybridge..... 2  
Middlebury..... 6 Whiting..... 2  
Montgomery..... 3

Montpelier..... 10

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican convention for the county of Addison will be held at the town hall in Middlebury, on Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices to be supported at the election on the first Tuesday of September next.

In accordance with long time custom, each town is entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every five hundred voters, and the Republican candidate for governor or at the State election last preceding the county convention, and each delegate for each fraction of twenty-five voters exceeding one half, and the same will be apportioned on this basis. Town committees will give a formal seven days public notice of the primaries for the election of delegates, and the delegates will provide themselves with proper credentials, signed by the chairman and secretary of the primary meeting, which credentials may be presented to the county committee and shall be prima facie evidence of their election.

We would suggest that the several caucuses select and make recommendation to the county committee of suitable persons to be appointed town committee for the two years ensuing.

L. D. ELDRIDGE,  
H. J. MARIN,  
D. W. BENNETT,  
H. W. L. GEORGE,  
HARVEY FARM,  
County Committee.

Dated at Middlebury, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1886.

The following is the apportionment of delegates among the several towns in the county, entitled:

Addison, 7; Bridport, 7; Bristol, 13; Cornish, 16; Ferrisburgh, 15; Goshen, 4; Granville, 6; Hancock, 4; Leicester, 4; Lincoln, 11; Middlebury, 22; Montmont, 8; New Haven, 11; Orange, 5; Ripton, 4; Ripton, 5; Salisbury, 8; Shoreham, 6; Starkshire, 10; Vergennes, 10; Waltham, 3; Weybridge, 6; Whiting, 4. Total, 186.

A VETERAN Senator tells a reporter that Congress will not adjourn before the middle of July.

THE Democracy of New York lose a valuable man in the death of Hon. John Kelly, which took place on Tuesday afternoon. He had been prominent in politics in the city and State for more than twenty-five years; and, whatever may be thought of his public career, in private life he was highly respected and esteemed.

JOHN MOST, the loud-mouthed anarchist, was sentenced at New York, Wednesday, to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500. Recorder Smyth said he deeply regretted that the law did not permit him to impose a heavier sentence. His crimes, he said, deserved the punishment awarded to capital offenses. He also told him he was the greatest scoundrel he had ever seen at that bar. Anarchism is getting to be unhealthy business in this country, as these fellows are slowly but surely finding out; and it ought to be made more so.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is married, and the newspapers that have devoted so much attention to the movements of the bride since her return from Europe last week can now take a rest. The wedding was at the White House on Wednesday evening. The couple have gone to Deer Park for a week's stay. The wedding is of special interest to Middlebury people from the fact that Rev. Dr. Sunderland, who performed the ceremony, is a graduate of this college, in the class of 1818.

**MR. BATCHELDER AND THE RAILROADS.** We stated last week some excellent reasons why Mr. Batchelder should not be elected governor. It was said that the people desire legislation for the regulation of railroad freight rates, and that therefore Mr. Batchelder, with his known railroad affiliations, was not a safe man to place in the gubernatorial chair. In this connection an incident of the past session, when Mr. Batchelder was speaker of the House of Representatives, is exceedingly interesting.

It was on the afternoon of Friday, the 17th of October, that Mr. Brock of Montpelier introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives,* That the auditor of accounts be directed to discontinue the suit, State of Vermont against the Central Vermont Railroad company, now pending in Washington county court, it being for penalties for non-payment of taxes on the Vermont Central railroad for the half year ending the 30th day of June, 1883, during the most of which time it was exempt from taxation under the charter of the Vermont Central railroad company.

The correspondent referred to says:

There are reasons for declaring that an arrangement was perfected more than a year ago whereby J. K. Batchelder of Arlington should secure the Republican nomination for governor in a canvass adverse to the re-election of Senator Edmunds. This compact involved minor promotions, an approval of railroad ascendancy in the halls of legislation, the defeat of a needed railroad commission and the degrading perpetuation of that mutual interchange of favors—votes and free passes—at Montpelier. This was to be accomplished through aid of Democratic allies, supplying the contingent for any possible defection of senatorial votes in the legislature. This dual arrangement, the details of which, with dates and names, can be given upon further provocation, is by no means yet defeated; its complete annihilation depends wholly upon the alertness and vigilance of those who are zealous for the fame of the State.

oleomargarine, and a Pittsburg concern makes 50,000 pounds weekly of oleo oil, mostly exported to Holland. Louisville last year made half a million pounds of butterine. The value of butter and cheese exported of late years has ranged from \$10,000,000 in 1873 to \$16,000,000 in 1881, and then down to \$10,000 in 1885, and \$6,000,000 for three-quarters of the current fiscal year. The value of imitation butter and oleo oil exported was \$70,000 in 1876, and it rose to \$4,842,000 in 1884. In 1885 it was \$4,451,000 and for nine months of the current fiscal year it has been \$2,221,339. The imitation butter exports were a little more than two million pounds in 1882, and since that time they have rapidly fallen to 362,545 pounds for three-quarters of the current year. The exports of oleo oil jumped from nineteen millions pounds in 1882 to thirty-seven millions in 1884 and 1885, and fell back to nineteen millions pounds for three-quarters of the current year.

### A QUEER COMBINATION.

The Brattleboro correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes that journal concerning an alleged combination, which, if it exists, ought to be broken. There is good evidence herabouts that it does exist in the fact that a number of prominent Democrats are doing their best in Mr. Batchelder's behalf. The correspondent referred to says:

There are reasons for declaring that an arrangement was perfected more than a year ago whereby J. K. Batchelder of Arlington should secure the Republican nomination for governor in a canvass adverse to the re-election of Senator Edmunds. This compact involved minor promotions, an approval of railroad ascendancy in the halls of legislation, the defeat of a needed railroad commission and the degrading perpetuation of that mutual interchange of favors—votes and free passes—at Montpelier. This was to be accomplished through aid of Democratic allies, supplying the contingent for any possible defection of senatorial votes in the legislature. This dual arrangement, the details of which, with dates and names, can be given upon further provocation, is by no means yet defeated; its complete annihilation depends wholly upon the alertness and vigilance of those who are zealous for the fame of the State.

### THE ASSISTANT JUDGESHIP.

STORRINGTON, VT., June 1, 1886.

*Editor Register.*—The integrity of the Vermont judiciary has ever been a source of just pride to every honest son of Vermont, and as it is only by promoting men of sterling worth and integrity to the judicial bench that this end can be obtained, the county of Addison would honor itself by electing as assistant judge Myron Platt, Esq., of Shoreham.

### VERY AMUSING.

(Ludlow Tribune.)

It is amusing to note with what promptness every aspirant for political honors, these days, is requested to show his colors on the Edmunds question, and with what unanimity they hasten to declare in favor of the erstwhile "marked man." It is a bitter dose for the "machine" men, who have made frequent boast that they would bury Edmunds' next fall; but they will swallow it, and trust to time for revenge. By the way, we haven't heard from the South Royalton woodchuck for several weeks. Has the small hole from which he has been chattering shrunk around his neck and cut off his wind?

### ADISON COUNTY COURT.

The June term of the Addison county court opened in this village on Tuesday. Judge Veasey was ill from the effects of a severe cold and did not come up till afternoon. Judges Lane and Wright went on, however; and, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Speare and proclamation by the sheriff, the grand jury were called. They were sworn and were charged by Judge Lane, J. W. Barnes of Vergennes was appointed foreman and they went to work. In the afternoon the petit jurors were called and sworn, but the call of the docket showed no case ready for trial and an adjournment was had till Wednesday.

Wednesday the case W. E. Howard et al. vs. L. C. Bean et al., a replevin suit, was taken up. After the evidence had partly been put in by the plaintiff it was discovered that one of the defendant's witnesses was out of the State and could not be reached. The case was then continued. Eldredge & Slade for plaintiff; A. P. Tupper for defendant.

James Barnet vs. Charles Howard, apt., was next tried. The action was of assumpsit, and was for a note of \$45 given in part payment for a horse. The defense was that false representations had been made as to the disposition of the beast. The jury gave a verdict for the defendants. L. E. Knapp for plaintiff; Tupper & Bliss for defendant.

The grand jury is still in session and will probably not finish its labors before this afternoon. These indictments are reported as already found: Against David Laura, two indictments for larceny; against Alexander Wood and Gilbert Wood, Cornwall Frenchmen, for assault; against Louis Ubair, for larceny. Thomas Brown, a tramp arrested some time in Whiting for robbing a clothesline in Starkboro, has been set free, the case against him having been *nolle prosse*.

### MEMORIAL DAY IN MIDDLEBURY. THE EXERCISES AND THE ORATION.

As is almost always the case, the weather on Decoration day was perfect. It was bright and pleasant, and neither too warm nor too cool for the comfort of those walking or riding in the procession. The line of march was formed, under the direction of Marshal C. H. Williamson and Assistant Marshal H. D. Maynard, at 9 o'clock on Pleasant street in this order: Middlebury cornet band, under the leadership of E. L. Hatch of Rutland, who with F. E. Maxim and Frank Champagne of Rutland came up to assist the band—H. E. Smith, drum major; Camp A. S. Tracy Sons of Veterans under command of Capt. J. M. Nash; Russel Post G. A. R. and other veterans, Col. A. S. Tracy commander; carriage with speaker and the clergy; Rev. Messrs. Speare, Noe, Palmer and Carpenter; two carriages containing young girls dressed in white and bearing the flowers; carriage with singers, etc., citizens in carriages. The procession proceeded to the cemetery. There a hollow square was formed about a mound of evergreen bearing, in floral letters, the inscription "The Unknown," and the Memorial-day services of the Grand Army were performed by the officers of Russel Post. Then, as the name of each of the regiments and batteries sent out by the State was called, one of the young ladies who represented these organizations stepped forward and deposited flowers upon the mound. A part of them, under the direction of Comrade Peter Champagne, decorated the soldiers' graves in the Catholic cemetery; and others, guided by Comrades G. W. Pinney and E. A. Barney, placed flowers upon the graves of those buried in the old cemetery. Every soldier's grave was decorated. The service closed with the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Speare. The procession re-formed and marched to the town hall.

At the hall there were seated on the stage, with the speaker, the clergy, the marshal and the principal officers of Russel Post. A large company of singers, led by Mr. M. A. Munroe, occupied seats in front of the platform. Mrs. Munroe presided at the organ. After music by the band, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Noe. The selection "Rest, spirit, rest" was sung and Commander Tracy introduced the orator of the day, James M. Slade, Esq., of Middlebury. Mr. Slade, in opening, said that it was a hard task for one who did not fight with the veterans before him fully to enter into the spirit of the day and its associations. But the deeds of those who battled for the salvation of the Union ought to be recalled on occasions like this. They had been written in history and celebrated in poetry and the memory of them would live so long as the nation endures. Because of the war and its successful issue, because of the sufferings and deaths of the soldiers of the North we today enjoy a Union free from the curse of slavery. It is now 25 years since the outbreak of the war. Many remember the fearful spring of 1861. It was then hoped that the threatening clouds would blow over, but it was not long before the North saw that there must be a conflict. Then came the firing upon Sumter and the attack upon Union troops in Baltimore. It was not his purpose, said the speaker, to enter into details of the conflict, but only to mention some of its characteristics. No war was ever waged so infamously as was this on the part of the South, whose treatment of prisoners was cruel in the extreme. It will become Jefferson Davis now to prove about its having been a "holy war of defence," as he had lately. He was the head of a band of traitors who sought to dismember the Union; and so long as we of the North believe that our cause was just we cannot look upon them as anything but traitors and their acts as treason. When the call for troops came Vermont responded nobly, and her record as a State and that of her soldiers are most honorable. The State sent to the front 34,238 men. The speaker gave other interesting details of Vermont's contributions of men and money to the Union cause, and went on to say that, without disparaging any, it might truthfully be said that the first Vermont brigade was the flower of the Sixth corps, and that was the flower of the army of the Potomac. The troops from Vermont were composed, more largely than those from any other State, of men of intelligence, who understood what they fought for, and consequently fought better. The achievements of the brigade were described at length, and what Col. G. G. Benedict says of them in his work, "Vermont in the Civil War," was quoted. But the speaker continued, all the Vermont troops bore an honorable part. They were in the first and last battles of the war. Their ranks are now rapidly thinning. Hence those who remain, as well as those who have passed away, should be remembered. The time will come when every soldier will receive a pension; the tendency is in that direction, and it is right. Next the speaker mentioned the several commanders of the army of the Potomac, from Gen. Scott to Gen. Grant, and paid a fitting tribute to

each, as also to the women of the North, who did so much and suffered so much for the Union cause. In conclusion he reviewed briefly the history of the foundation and rise of the republic and the wars it had been engaged in, and drew some lessons from its last and most disastrous war, the chief of which was that in view of what the establishment of its perpetuity had cost we should ever be loyal to the government and its principles. It was an able and interesting address, of which the above is of course but a mere outline.

The exercises closed with singing by the choir and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Carpenter. All the details of the observance had been carefully arranged and it passed off in a manner creditable to the town and those having it in charge.

Keep hens that are with chicks in small coops, well covered and dry, until the chicks are three weeks old, but let the chicks run at large.

With a price below the average of 65 years, says the American Cultivator, with a short clip and with a necessity for importing large parcels of foreign wool, we see no possible chance for a further decline.

—A correspondent of the *American Cultivator*, writing upon the cause and cure of the potato rot, says: "There is little doubt that the theory that the mischief arises from the insect or spores which microscopic examination has shown to exist on the leaves and stems of the plant, and which in a wet time descends to the surface of the tubers and affects them is the true solution of the difficulty and it is claimed that by heaping the earth over the tubers to a depth of four inches or over, they are not liable to the disease. If this is so, all we have to do is to plant in rows instead of hills, and when the time approaches that the earth should be heaped over them, cover to a depth of four inches or more."

At the hall there were seated on the stage, with the speaker, the clergy, the marshal and the principal officers of Russel Post. A large company of singers, led by Mr. M. A. Munroe, occupied seats in front of the platform. Mrs. Munroe presided at the organ. After music by the band, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Noe. The selection "Rest, spirit, rest" was sung and Commander Tracy introduced the orator of the day, James M. Slade, Esq., of Middlebury. Mr. Slade, in opening, said that it was a hard task for one who did not fight with the veterans before him fully to enter into the spirit of the day and its associations. But the deeds of those who battled for the salvation of the Union ought to be recalled on occasions like this. They had been written in history and celebrated in poetry and the memory of them would live so long as the nation endures. Because of the war and its successful issue, because of the sufferings and deaths of the soldiers of the North we today enjoy a Union free from the curse of slavery. It is now 25 years since the outbreak of the war. Many remember the fearful spring of 1861. It was then hoped that the threatening clouds would blow over, but it was not long before the North saw that there must be a conflict. Then came the firing upon Sumter and the attack upon Union troops in Baltimore. It was not his purpose, said the speaker, to enter into details of the conflict, but only to mention some of its characteristics.

No war was ever waged so infamously as was this on the part of the South, whose treatment of prisoners was cruel in the extreme. It will become Jefferson Davis now to prove about its having been a "holy war of defence," as he had lately. He was the head of a band of traitors who sought to dismember the Union; and so long as we of the North believe that our cause was just we cannot look upon them as anything but traitors and their acts as treason.

When the call for troops came Vermont responded nobly, and her record as a State and that of her soldiers are most honorable. The State sent to the front 34,238 men. The speaker gave other interesting details of Vermont's contributions of men and money to the Union cause, and went on to say that, without disparaging any, it might truthfully be said that the first Vermont brigade was the flower of the Sixth corps, and that was the flower of the army of the Potomac. The troops from Vermont were composed, more largely than those from any other State, of men of intelligence, who understood what they fought for, and consequently fought better. The achievements of